THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1771. THE NUMBER 261.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

LONDON, *March* 8.

THE PROTEST

Entered into by the Lords of the Majority.

DISSENTIENT,

BECAUSE it is highly unſuitable to the wiſdom and gravity of this Houſe, and to the reſpect which we owe to his Majeſty and ourſelves, to carry to the Throne an addreſs approving the acceptance of an imperfect inſtrument, which has neither been previouſly authoriſed by any ſpecial full powers produced by the Spaniſh Miniſter, nor been as yet ratified by the King of Spain. If the ratification on the part of Spain ſhould be refuſed, the addreſs of this Houſe will appear no better than an act of precipitate adulation to Miniſters; which will juſtly expoſe the peerage of the kingdom to the indignation of their country, and to the deriſion of Europe.

II. Becauſe it is a direct inſult on the feelings and underſtanding of the people of Great-Britain to approve this declaration and acceptance, as a means of ſecuring our own and the general tranquility, whilſt the greateſt preparations for war are making, both by ſea and land, and whilſt the practice of preſſing is continued, as in times of the moſt urgent neceſſity, to the extreme inconvenience of trade and commerce; and with the greateſt hardſhips to one of the moſt meritorious and uſeful orders of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

III. Becauſe the refuſing to put the queſtions to the Judges upon points of law, very eſſentially affecting this great queſtion, and the refuſing to addreſs his Majeſty to give orders for laying before this Houſe the inſtructions relating to Falkland's iſland, given to the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips employed there, is depriving us of ſuch lights as ſeemed highly proper for us on this occaſion.

IV. Becauſe, from the declaration and correſpondence laid before us, we are of opinion that the Miniſters merit the cenſure of this Houſe, rather than any degree of commendation, on account of ſeveral improper acts, and equally improper omiſſions, from the beginning to the cloſe of this tranſaction.

For it is aſſerted by the Spaniſh Miniſter, and ſtands uncontradicted by our's, that ſeveral diſcuſſions had paſſed between the Miniſters of the two Courts, upon the ſubject of Falkland's iſland, which might give the Britiſh Miniſters reaſon to foreſee the attack upon that ſettlement that was afterwards made by the forces of Spain. Capt. Hunt alſo arriving from thence ſo early as the third of June laſt, did advertiſe the Miniſters of repeated warnings and menaces made by Spaniſh Governors and commanders of ſhips of war; yet ſo obſtinately negligent and ſupine were his Majeſty's Miniſters, and ſo far from the vigilance and activity required by the truſt and duty of their offices, that they did not even ſo much as make a ſingle repreſentation to the Court of Madrid, which if they had done, the injury itſelf might have been prevented, or at leaſt ſo ſpeedily repaired, as to render unneceſſary the enormous expences to which this nation has been compelled, by waiting until the blow had been actually ſtruck, and the news of ſo ſignal an inſult to the Crown of Great-Britain had arrived in Europe. To this wilful, and therefore culpable, neglect of repreſentation to the Court of Spain, was added another neglect; a neglect of ſuch a timely preparation for putting this nation in ſuch a ſtate of defence as the menacing appearances on the part of Spain, and the critical condition of Europe required. Theſe preparations, had they been undertaken early, would have been executed with more effect, and leſs expence; would have been far leſs diſtreſſing to our trade, and to our ſeamen; would have authoriſed us in the beginning to have demanded, and would, in all probability, have induced Spain to conſent to an immediate, perfect, and equitable ſettlement of all the points in diſcuſſion between the two Crowns; but all preparation having been neglected, the national ſafety was left depending rather upon accidental alterations in the internal circumſtances of our neighbours, than in the proper and natural ſtrength of the kingdom; and this negligence was highly aggravated by the refuſal of adminiſtration to conſent to an addreſs propoſed by a noble Lord, in this Houſe, laſt ſeſſions, for a moderate and gradual augmentation of our naval forces.

V. Becauſe the negociation, entered into much too late, was from the commencement, conducted upon principles as diſadvantageous to the wiſdom of our public counſels, as it was finally concluded in a manner diſgraceful to the honour of the Crown of Great-Britain; for it appears, that the Court of Madrid did diſavow the act of hoſtility, as proceeding from particular inſtructions, but juſtified it under her general inſtructions to her Governors; under the oath by them taken, and under the eſtabliſhed laws of America. This general order was never diſavowed nor explained; nor was any diſavowal or explanation thereof ever demanded by our Miniſters; and we apprehend that this juſtification of an act of violence, under general orders, eſtabliſhed laws, and oaths of office, to be far more dangerous and injurious to this kingdom, than the particular enterprize which has been diſavowed, as it evidently ſuppoſes that the Governors of the Spaniſh American provinces, are not only authoriſed, but required, without any particular inſtructions, to raiſe great forces by ſea and land, and to invade his Majeſty's poſſeſſions in that part of the world, in the midſt of profound peace.

VI. Becauſe this power, ſo unprecedented and alarming, under which the Spaniſh Governor was juſtified by his Court, rendered it the duty of our Miniſters to inſiſt upon ſome cenſure or puniſhment upon that Governor, in order to demonſtrate the ſincerity of the Court of Madrid, and of her deſire to preſerve peace, by putting at leaſt ſome check upon thoſe exorbitant powers aſſerted by the Court of Spain to be given to her Governors. But although our Miniſters were authoriſed, not only by the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to call for ſuch cenſure or puniſhment, but alſo by the expreſs proviſion of the ſeventeenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, yet they have thought fit to obſerve a profound ſilence on this neceſſary article of public reparation. If it were thought that any circumſtances appeared in the particular caſe of the Governor to make an abatement or pardon of the puniſhment adviſeable, that abatement or pardon ought to have been the effect of his Majeſty's clemency, and not an impunity to him, ariſing from the ignorance of our Miniſters in the firſt principles of public law, or their negligence or puſillanimity in aſſerting them.

VII. Becauſe nothing has been had or demanded as a reparation in damage for the enormous expence and other inconveniencies ariſing from the confeſſed and unprovoked violence of the Spaniſh forces in the enterprize againſt Falkland's iſland, and the long ſubſequent delay of juſtice; it was not neceſſary to this demand, that it ſhould be made in any improper or offenſive language, but in that ſtile of accommodation which has ever been uſed by able negociators.

VIII. Becauſe an unparalleled and moſt audacious inſult has been offered to the honour of the Britiſh flag, by the detenſion of a ſhip of war of his Majeſty's, for twenty days after the ſurrender of Port Egmont, and by the indignity of forcibly taking away her rudder; this act could not be ſupported upon any idea of being neceſſary to the reduction of the fort, nor was any ſuch neceſſity pretended. No reparation in honour has been demanded for this wanton inſult, by which his Majeſty's reign is rendered the unhappy æra in which the honour of the Britiſh flag has ſuffered the firſt ſtain with entire impunity.

IX. Becauſe the Spaniſh declaration, which our Miniſters have adviſed his Majeſty to accept, does, in general words, imply his Majeſty's diſavowal of ſome acts on his part, tending to diſturb the good correſpondence of the two Courts; when it is notorious, that no act of violence whatſoever had been committed on the part of Great-Britain. By this diſavowal of ſome implied aggreſſion in the very declaration, pretended to be made for reparation of the injured dignity of Great-Britain, his Majeſty is made to admit a ſuppoſition contrary to truth, and injurious to the juſtice and honour of his Crown.

X. Becauſe in the ſaid declaration, the reſtitution is confined to Port Egmont, when Spain herſelf originally offered to cede Falkland's iſland, it is known that ſhe made her forcible attack on pretence of title to the whole; and the reſtitution ought, therefore, not to have been confined to a part only, nor can any reaſon be aſſigned, why the reſtitution ought to have been made in narrow or more ambiguous words than the claims of Spain, on which her act of violence was grounded, and her offers of reſtitution originally made.

XI. Becauſe the declaration, by which his Majeſty is to obtain poſſeſſion of Port Egmont, contains a reſervation or condition of the queſtion of a claim of prior right of ſovereignty in the Catholic King to the whole of Falkland's iſland being the firſt time ſuch a claim has ever authentically appeared in any public inſtrument, jointly concluded on by the two Courts. No explanation of the principles of this claim has been required, although there is juſt reaſon to believe that theſe principles will equally extend to reſtrain the liberty, and confine the extent of Britiſh navigation. No counter claim has been made on the part of his Majeſty to the right of ſovereignty, in any part of the ſaid iſland ceded to him; any aſſertion whatſoever, of his Majeſty's right of ſovereignty, has been ſtudiouſly avoided, from the beginning to the accompliſhment of this unhappy tranſaction; which, after the expence of millions, ſettles no conteſt, aſſerts no right, exacts no reparation, affords no ſecurity, but ſtands as a monument of reproach to the wiſdom of the national Councils, of diſhonour to the eſſential dignity of his Majeſty's Crown, and of diſgrace to the hitherto untainted honour of the Britiſh flag.

After having given theſe reaſons, founded on the facts which appear from the papers, we think it neceſſary here to diſclaim an invidious and injurious imputation, ſubſtituted in the place of fair argument, that they who will not approve of this convention, are for precipitating their country into the calamities of war; we are as far from the deſign, and we truſt much farther from the act of kindling the flame of war, than thoſe who have adviſed his Majeſty to accept of the declaration of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador.

We have never entertained the leaſt thought of invalidating this public act; but if Miniſters may not be cenſured, or even puniſhed, for treaties which, though valid, are injurious to the national intereſt and honour, without a ſuppoſition of the breach of public faith in this Houſe, that ſhould cenſure or puniſh, or of a breach of the laws of humanity, in thoſe who propoſe ſuch cenſure or puniſhment; the uſe of the Peers, as a controul on Miniſters, and as the beſt, as well as higheſt, Council of the Crown, will be rendered of no avail. We have no doubt but a declaration more adequate to our juſt pretenſions, and to the dignity of the Crown, might have been obtained without the effuſion of blood; not only from the favourable circumſtance of the conjuncture, but becauſe our juſt demands were no more than any ſovereign power, who had injured another through inadvertence, or miſtake, ought, even from regard to its own honour, to have granted; and we are ſatisfied, that the obtaining ſuch terms would have been the only ſure means of eſtabliſhing a laſting and honourable peace.

Richmond,	Audley,
Bolton,	King,
Manchester,	Torrington,
Tankerville,	Milton,
Chatham,	Abergavenny,
Wycombe,	Fitzwilliam,
Craven,	Ponſonby,
Boyle,	Scarborough,
Devonſhire,	Archer.
Diſſentient,	

Becauſe, though the diſavowal may be conſidered as humiliating to the Court of Spain, the declaration and acceptance, under the reſervation of the queſtion of prior right, do not, in my opinion, after the heavy expences incurred, either convey a ſatisfaction adequate to the inſult on the honour of Great-Britain, or afford any reaſonable grounds to believe that peace, on terms of honour, can be laſting. RADNOR.

STOCKHOLM, *February* 13.

GUSTAVUS, eldeſt ſon of our late King, has been this day acknowledged, by the Senate, King of Sweden, of the Goths, and of the Vandals, &c. and his advancement to the Throne was immediately after proclaimed by a Herald in all the uſual places of this city. The Baron Oernfield, Chamberlain, ſets out this evening for Paris, to prepare our new King for receiving the news of the death of the King his father, which will be carried by a cabinet courier.

Hague, March 5. The Ruſſian Miniſter hath received the following account from Peterſburgh, dated February 8. "Our troops have taken many magazines at Crajova, and in all the country behind the Oita, and our detachments have taken poſt oppoſite Viddin, within cannon ſhot of that place, and towards Calaſat and Orſova, extending as far as the frontiers of Tranſylvania and the Bannat of Tameſwar.

Vienna, February 16. They write from Conſtantinople, that the Governor of Trapezonde has revolted againſt the Porte, and it is ſaid he gave the ſignal of his rebellion by openly ſetting fire to the town, half of which is burnt.

LONDON, *March* 6.

It is ſaid the motion made in the Lower Aſſembly yeſterday by Mr. P. was in ſubſtance, "That in the late negociation with the Court of Spain, the Miniſtry have neglected to demand an explanation of the oath of office taken by the Spaniſh Governors in America, their general orders, and the eſtabliſhed laws of America, under which theſe Governors pretend to act; by which neglect our poſſeſſions in America may remain expoſed, and liable to be diſturbed by the ſaid Governors, under pretence of ſuch oaths of office." Forty-three were for the motion, and 130 againſt it.

It is reported, that 5000l. per annum was offered to ſtop all further proceedings with reſpect to a claim on ſome lately diſcovered lead mines in Yorkſhire.

It is ſaid the value of the above mines will ſoon amount to 20,000l per annum.

Letters from Paris give an account of ſeveral atrocious crimes lately committed in that capital. Amongſt others, a young woman, who was diſappointed in an amour by her mother, found means to poiſon her; ſince which ſhe has confeſſed her guilt, but diſcovers not the leaſt ſigns of contrition. And the ſon of a mercer, a few nights ago, killed his father and mother in their bed, with an iron bar which ſecured their ſhop door, and afterwards made the like attempt on his brother, but was not able to accompliſh his purpoſe; and fearing he ſhould be taken, ſtabbed himſelf in ſeveral parts of his body, and then threw himſelf into a well.

His Excellency GEORGE *Lord Viſcount* TOWNSHEND, *Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, his* SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament at Dublin, on Tueſday the 26th of Feb.* 1771.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with the trueſt ſatisfaction that I obey his Majeſty's command to meet you again in Parliament.

The affection which his Majeſty bears to his faithful ſubjects of Ireland, and his readineſs to concur with you in every meaſure which may conduce to their proſperity, have determined his Majeſty to call you together at this time, that you may take into your ſerious conſideration

such laws as shall be found to be immediately neceſſary for the general good of this country.

The preſent high price of corn is an object of the firſt importance, and demands your utmoſt attention; and I alſo recommend to you the continuance or revival of ſuch laws, as from experience have proved of advantage to the public.

I have particular pleaſure in being able to inform you, that not only the uſual bounties on the exportation of Iriſh linens have been continued by the Britiſh Parliament, but that they have been ſtill further extended; a circumſtance which I hope will be productive of beneficial effects to that manufacture.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

As I have reaſon to expect that, with very ſtrict œconomy, the duties which were granted laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, and which will not expire until Chriſtmas next, may be ſufficient to anſwer the expences of his Majeſty's government, I am not now to aſk for any further ſupply.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The increaſe of his Majeſty's Royal family, by the birth of another Princeſs ſince the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, is an event in which we are all intereſted, and muſt afford us the ſincereſt pleaſure.

His Majeſty's paternal care of this kingdom requires every return of gratitude on your part; and I have no doubt, from your known loyalty, that you will manifeſt your ſenſe of his goodneſs by the temper and unanimity of your proceedings.

I rejoice in this opportunity of co-operating with you for the public welfare, and I flatter myſelf our endeavours will be mutual to bring this ſeſſion to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion.

Lord Chatham has promiſed his attendance in a certain Aſſembly on Tueſday next, if he can bear the motion of a carriage, or ſupport the conſequent fatigue.

There is ſcarce upon record an inſtance in which the too great influence of the Crown, in a certain place, is ſo much to be regretted, as was furniſhed the other day. For certainly nothing can exhibit to the mind of a free people ſo wretched a proſpect, as where ſuch influence ſhall be exerted in a diſpute on matter of private property.

Twenty commiſſions of bankruptcy have paſſed the ſeal ſince Monday laſt.

We are informed for a certainty, that the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench will retire in a few weeks.

The Preſident of a great Aſſembly, we are aſſured, is to ſucceed Lord Mansfield.

Mr. Cornwall, we are likewiſe well informed, will ſucceed the Preſident

Recruiting officers, for the future, are to be allowed no more than three guineas and a half for recruiting, of which the recruit are to have no more than one guinea and a half.

Yeſterday Mr. Dowdeſwell made a motion in the Lower Aſſembly, reſpecting the power of juries, and at half paſt ten the Houſe divided, when there was a very great majority againſt it.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 27.

"Yeſterday our Parliament met, when the forces on both ſides were muſtered; there were more members in the Houſe than were ever known on any other occaſion. The queſtion on the propoſed addreſs was carried by a majority of 25, in favour of government, to the ſurpriſe of every body, who have ſo long ſeen the great parties of this country govern this kingdom as they pleaſed. At this time the great Chiefs were all united againſt it, and even preſſed ſome ſervants of the Crown to oppoſe it at the hazard of their offices.

"This day, however, has offered an unexpected, though no new ſcene, in this country; for when the Houſe ſhould have proceeded on the uſual buſineſs of the day, a deſperate mob, armed with clubs and cutlaſſes, ſurrounded the Parliament Houſe, and attempted to ſwear ſeveral of the members, who very ſpiritedly refuſed the propoſed oath. Upon which they inſulted ſome and beat others, ſelecting with great care and nicety the ſupporters of government from the members in oppoſition. The Biſhops of Ferns and Cork were both beat, and otherwiſe much abuſed. Lord Chief Juſtice Annely, and Lord Tyrone, were alſo very roughly treated. Lord Loftus was particularly ſearched for; he is marked by the mob for joining government, and deſerting from the patriots.

"Whilſt free acceſs to Parliament was thus interrupted, the Lord Chancellor ſent an account of theſe proceedings to the Lord Lieutenant. Soon after a detachment of the military was requeſted by the Mayor and Sheriffs, who had repaired to the caſtle. The Lord Lieutenant firſt aſked them, whether they could quell the riot by the aid of the civil power alone; on their anſwering in the negative, the troops were ſent; on their appearance the mob diſperſed, and peace was ſoon reſtored.

"Two of the ringleaders, armed with cutlaſſes, who attempted to ſwear the Biſhops with a *manual* or Popiſh prayer-book, were taken and lodged in Newgate, by order of the Houſe of Lords."

March 9. The following is an authentic copy of the King of Spain's ratification of the late convention.

Tranſlation of his Catholic Majeſty's orders, ſignified by the Bailo Fray Don Julian de Arriaga, to Don Philip Ruez Puente, dated Pardo, Feb 7, 1771.

"It being agreed between the King and his Britannic Majeſty, * ſigned at London, on the 22d of January laſt paſt, by the Prince of Maſerano and the Earl of Rochford, that the Great Malouine, called, by the Engliſh, Falkland's iſland, ſhould be immediately replaced in the preciſe ſituation in which it was before it was evacuated by them, on the 10th of June laſt year; I ſignify to you, by the King's order, that as ſoon as the perſon commiſſioned by the Court of London ſhall preſent himſelf to you with this, you order the delivery of the Port de la Cruſada or Egmont, and its fort and dependencies, to be effected; as alſo that of all the artillery, ammunition, and effects, that were found there, belonging to his Britannic Majeſty and his ſubjects, according to the inventories ſigned by George Farmer and William Malby, Eſquires, on the 11th of July of the ſaid year, at the time of their quitting the ſame, of which I ſend you the incloſed copies, authenticated under my hand; and that as ſoon as one and the other ſhall be effected, with the due formalities, you cauſe to retire immediately the officer, and other ſubjects of the King, which may be there.

God preſerve you many years.

Pardo, 7th Feb. 1771. (Signed)

The Bailo Fray Don Julian de Arriaga,

To Don Philip Ruez Puente.

Although the above is only a copy of the order for reſtitution, yet it is the only true inſtrument which the King of Spain has ſent to our Court; and it has been accepted as a full ratification.

March 14. Tueſday, in the Houſe of Commons, there was very warm work about ordering the printers to attend the Houſe, for printing the ſpeeches. On this occaſion there were 23 diviſions; an inſtance of which has not, perhaps, before been known Col. Barre, Mr. Townſend, Mr. Sawbridge, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, were ſtrenuous advocates for the printers, and attacked the Miniſtry very ſeverely.

The motion which Mr. Sawbridge was to have made on Tueſday could not come on, there being ſo much buſineſs about the printers

The Houſe did not riſe till five o'clock yeſterday morning, and ſome of the Members could not get away till ſix. They adjourned till this morning, when the printers of the ſix following papers are ordered to attend: The Morning Chronicle, The St. James's Chronicle, The London, Whitehall, and General Evening Poſts, and the London Packet.

The frequent Councils which have been held of late, we are aſſured were on account of Mr. Walpole's information, who lately arrived from France; and alſo that he attended them conſtantly by order.

It is ſaid, that Mr. Potter will ſet out again in a few days for Madrid.

Orders were yeſterday ſent down to Spithead to Admiral Buckle, to ſend three men of war of his ſquadron to cruize between Uſhant and Scilly.

It is reported, that the French have abſolutely avowed their partiality for the Turkiſh cauſe; and are ſetting about the means openly to aſſiſt them in the enſuing campaign.

The following is an exact copy of the letter ſent by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland to the Members of that Houſe, when he reſigned the Chair.

Dublin, March 4.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"WHEN I had the honour of being unanimouſly elected to the Chair of this Houſe, I entered on that high office with the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty to his Majeſty, and the firmeſt determination to dedicate all my endeavours to tranſmit to my ſucceſſor the rights and privileges of the Commons of Ireland, as inviolate as I received them.

"But, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was pleaſed to accuſe the Commons of a crime, which, I am confident, was as far from their intentions, as it ever was, and ever ſhall be, from mine, that of intrenching upon his Majeſty's Royal prerogative, and the juſt and undoubted rights of the Crown of Great Britain: And as it has pleaſed the Houſe of Commons to take the firſt opportunity, after this tranſaction of teſtifying the approbation of the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant by voting him an addreſs of thanks this ſeſſion, I muſt, as in my humble opinion that addreſs conveys a tacit cenſure of the proceedings, and a relinquiſhment of the privileges of the Commons, beg leave to reſign an office I can no longer execute with honour. Your choice may fall upon ſome Gentleman, whoſe ſentiments on this occaſion, may differ from mine, and who may not think an addreſs of this nature ſo derogatory to the dignity of the Houſe.

(Signed) JOHN PONSONBY."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 1.

"The Parliament of Ireland met the 26th of February. Lord Townſhend was inſulted by the populace, in his way to and from the Houſe. The uſual addreſſes were moved in the Commons, and an amendment, that contained a compliment to the Lord Lieutenant, was carried (though all the allurement of Peerage, place, and penſion, were held out, and every engine of miniſterial influence ſet to work) by a majority of only 25. In the Houſe of Lords, upon a motion of a ſimilar nature, the victory was obtained for government by no more than 14 voices (though the Biſhops were unanimous in its favour.) On the 27th the committees were to draw up the addreſs; but ſo exaſperated were the people at the proceedings of the day before, that ſeveral thouſands of them aſſembled, with arms in their hands, and ſurrounded both Houſes of Parliament. The Lords were dragged from their coaches, and many of them inſulted and beaten. Three of the rioters were, however, apprehended, and with their hangers and pocket books, brought to the bar of the Upper Houſe, and committed to Newgate; notwithſtanding which, the Lords were ſo intimidated, that after having examined the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, who had by this time called in the aſſiſtance of the military power, they immediately adjourned. In the Houſe of Commons, thoſe who were not under the influence of government, warmly remonſtrated againſt the impropriety of proceeding to buſineſs, while an army was poſted at their door, to obſtruct their debates, and bias their determinations. The altercations upon this ſubject continued till one in the morning, when the Houſe adjourned without deciding any thing When the Houſe was up, and the Speaker on the floor, the Town Major came up to him, and deſired to know what he would have done with the troops? The Speaker replied with great propriety, that he knew of no troops there; and, as Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, could give no advice in any point, except when he was in the Chair, with the mace upon the table before him. The 28th, the Commons debated till midnight, upon their ſole right to originate money bills, by which means, the addreſſes are ſtill poſtponed; and ſo ſtrong is the oppoſition, that though the Court has a majority, they cannot carry them through. A circumſtance never known in this country before, and which ſhews how obnoxious the preſent Lord Lieutenant is become. It ſeems however, as if the Miniſtry of England were determined to inſult this country with his reſidence, even at the hazard of an inſurrection. The mobs ſtill continue, to the great terror of the Court party, who are in conſtant dread of being torn to pieces by the enraged populace. Lord Townſhend has not been abroad ſince his return from the Houſe of Lords, and his houſe in the country is obliged to be protected by ſoldiers, to prevent its being levelled with the ground."

MARCH 16.

An account of the proceedings relating to the PRINTERS.

Extracts from the Guildhall Rota Book.

Guildhall, March 15, 1771.

John Wheble, the publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, was this day brought before Mr. Alderman Wilkes at Guildhall, by Edward Twine Carpenter, a printer, being apprehended by him in conſequence of a proclamation in the London Gazette of Saturday the 9th of March inſtant; but the ſaid Edward Twine Carpenter not having any other reaſon for apprehending the ſaid Mr. Wheble than what appeared in that proclamation, the ſaid Mr. Wheble was diſcharged; and then the ſaid Mr. Wheble charged Carpenter, for aſſaulting and unlawfully impriſoning him, and on his making oath of the offence, and entering into a recognizance to proſecute Carpenter at the next ſeſſions in London, Carpenter was ordered to find ſureties to anſwer for this offence, which he did, himſelf being bound in 40 l. and his two ſureties in 20 l. each, and was thereupon diſcharged.—Carpenter requeſted a certificate of his having apprehended Wheble, which was given to him.

(COPY) *Guildhall, March* 15, 1771.

This is to certify, that John Wheble, the publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, was this day apprehended and brought before me, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the city of London, by Edward Twine Carpenter, of Hoſiery-lane, London, printer.

JOHN WILKES, Alderman.

Immediately after this Mr. Wilkes wrote the following:

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

(COPY)

Guildhall of London, March 15, 1771.

"*My Lord,*

"I had the honour of officiating this day as the ſitting Juſtice at Guildhall. John Wheble, the publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, a freeman of London, was apprehended and brought before me by Edward Twine Carpenter, who appears to be neither a conſtable nor peace officer of this city. I demanded of what crime Wheble was accuſed, and if oath had been made of his having committed any felony or breach of the peace, or if he lay under a ſuſpicion ſtrong enough to juſtify his apprehention or detention. Carpenter anſwered, that he did not accuſe Wheble of any crime, but had apprehened him merely in conſequence of his Majeſty's proclamation, for which he claimed the reward of fifty pounds. As I found there was no legal cauſe of complaint againſt Wheble, I thought it clearly my duty to adjudge, that he had been apprehended in the city illegally, in direct violation of the rights of an Engliſhman, and of the chartered privileges of a citizen of this metropolis, and to diſcharge him. He then made a formal complaint of the aſſault upon him by Carpenter; I therefore bound him over to proſecute in a recognizance of forty pounds, and Carpenter to appear and anſwer the complaint at the next quarter ſeſſions of the peace for this city, in a recognizance of forty pounds himſelf, with two ſureties in recognizance of twenty pounds each. I am, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,

Right Hon. Earl of Halifax. humble ſervant,

(Signed) JOHN WILKES."

To the Right Honourable Sir FLETCHER NORTON, *Knight, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.*

SIR,

On my return laſt Monday night from the country, whither my buſineſs had carried me, I was much aſtoniſhed to be informed that ſome perſons, pretending to be the Deputy Serjeant and Meſſengers of the Houſe of Commons, had called ſeveral times at my houſe in my abſence, declaring their intention to take me into cuſtody by virtue of a pretended warrant from you; and that a writing had appeared in the Gazette, under the form of a pretended proclamation by his Majeſty's authority, to order all his Majeſty's loving ſubjects to apprehend John Wheble; and to forbid all perſons to conceal him at their peril. In conſequence of this information, better averſed in printing than in law, I thought it proper to take the advice of counſel learned in the law upon my caſe; being deſirous to yield an entire ſubmiſſion to the laws of my country, and knowing no reaſon why I ſhould conceal myſelf, or why I ſhould be apprehended, having never been guilty of any breach of thoſe laws. Incloſed I have ſent you a copy of my counſel's opinion, which I humbly deſire you to lay before the Houſe, and to inform the Honourable Houſe, that I am determined to yield no obedience but to the laws of the land, and ſhall therefore abide by my learned counſel's opinion.

I am, in all lawful commands,

Your Honour's humble ſervant,

J. WHEBLE.

Paternoſter Row, March 14, 1771.

CASE for Mr. MORRIS's OPINION.

Jovis 22 *die Februarii*, 1771.

Ordered, That J. Wheble do attend this Houſe upon Tueſday morning next.

Ordered, That the ſervice of the ſaid order, by leaving a copy of the ſame at the uſual place of abode of the ſaid J. Wheble, be deemed equal to perſonal ſervice, and be good ſervice.

(COPY) J. HATSELL, *Cl. Dom. Com.*

The above writing, which is by ſome ſuppoſed to be a copy of an order, or pretended order, of the Houſe of Commons, was left, upon Friday, February 22, 1771, at the houſe of Mr. John Wheble, within the city of London, being put into the hands of one of his ſervants by a perſon who ſtiled himſelf Meſſenger to the Houſe of Commons.

Upon Thurſday, February 28, a perſon called at Mr. Wheble's houſe, and ſhewed a paper writing, which he pretended to be ſome warrant or authority from the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, directing him to take

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* *In the Spaniſh papers lately publiſhed, there is this ſtriking paſſage in Lord Weymouth's letter to Mr. Harris, of October* 17, 1770.

"*I was ordered to ſay that his Majeſty adheres invariably to his firſt demand, and that without entering into the inſurmountable objections to the matter of this propoſed convention, the matter alone is totally inadmiſſible, for his Majeſty cannot accept under a convention, that ſatisfaction to which he has ſo juſt a title.*"

[illegible] into custody, for his contempt in not obeying the orders of the House [illegible] attendance on that [illegible].

Upon Saturday, March 9, a paper, in the form of a Royal proclamation, appeared in the Gazette, intituled, By the King, a proclamation for apprehending John [illegible] and R. Thrasher.

Mr. Wheble did not appear to the above summons, either was he been apprehended upon the pretended warrant of the Speaker, or the pretended proclamation.

In consequence of Col. Onslow's motion, Messrs. Bladon, T. Evans, T. Wright, and S. Bladon, publishers of four evening papers, attended the House of Commons. While they were waiting there, T. Evans was sent for home, his wife having broke her leg. About ten o'clock H. Baldwin was called to the bar, and after some questions asked by the Speaker (which by the way was irregular, for the Chair does not usually examine) was directed to withdraw, and having been called in, and sent out several times, he was at length, between twelve and one o'clock, ordered to be reprimanded upon his knees; and being set at the bar, and upon his knees, the Speaker reprimanded him for having committed a breach of the privileges of that House, in printing the proceedings, and misrepresenting the speeches of the members. Having received the reprimand upon his knees, he promised *not to do so any more*, upon which he was discharged. Then R. Wright and S. Bladon were called in, the former having received the like reprimand upon his knees, both made the same promise, were also discharged.

Mr. Woodfall was likewise complained of; but another complaint being made against him in the Lords, he had been by them committed to Newgate for one month, and [illegible] pay 800l. fine; but that he could not attend the [illegible].

The majority debated this affair so strongly, that the House did not up till four o'clock yesterday morning.

The publisher of the London Evening Post was yesterday between the hours of two and three in the afternoon, arrested and made a prisoner in his own house, by one Thomas Whittam, a messenger of the House of Commons. He went directly for a constable, to whom he gave the charge in charge, and the messenger did the same by him. They proceeded together, and with several other gentlemen who were witnesses of the whole transaction, to Guildhall; but the sitting Justice, Mr. Alderman Wilkes, having dispatched the business of the day, and signed the bail book, was going to the Mansion house. They went immediately there, and made application to the Lord Mayor, who was in his bed-chamber ill of the gout. The messenger desired that he might have leave to send to John Clementson, Esq; Deputy Serjeant at Arms, which was granted; and the Lord Mayor adjourned the hearing of the business till six o'clock in the evening. At that time the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver heard the cause in his Lordship's bed chamber, Mr. Clementson being present as well as the messenger, the publisher, Robert Morris, Esq; as his counsel, and many other persons. Mr. Clementson said, he came from the Speaker of the House of Commons *to demand both the messenger, and Mr. Miller, the publisher*, which demand was refused by the Lord Mayor, and the refusal minuted down by the Serjeant in a book.

The Lord Mayor demanded of the messenger what his complaint was against Mr. Miller, and by what right he had apprehended one of his citizens, and if he was a peace officer in the city. The messenger declared that he did not accuse Mr. Miller of any thing criminal, but had taken him into custody by virtue of an order of the House of Commons. The Lord Mayor demanded to see the order, which, after much altercation, was given in by Mr. Clementson. Mr. Morris then argued the whole cause very ably, and insisted particularly on the invalidity of such a warrant. Mr. Clementson desired him to confine himself to its being signed by Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the House of Commons, and to the two demands he then made of the messenger, and Mr. Miller before delivered to him. The Lord Mayor then and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver discharged Mr. Miller from the custody of the messenger. They proceeded next to the complaint of the publisher for the assault and false imprisonment, which was clearly proved. The messenger called no witness, and Mr Clementson admitted the facts. The Lord Mayor then asked the messenger for bail to answer the complaint, but he said he had none; and Mr. Clementson declared that *the messenger should not give bail.* On this refusal the Lord Mayor and the two Aldermen signed the *mittimus* of the messenger of the House of Commons to the Compter. As soon as this was done, Mr. Clementson said, *I waited for this, and now I see the warrant of commitment actually signed, I will offer bail;* upon which the messenger was bound over for his appearance in a recognizance of 40l. with two sureties in 20l. each, and the publisher in a recognizance of 40l. to prosecute for the assault and false imprisonment. Almost every man in the room offered to be bail for the messenger. The Mansion House was exceedingly full of people, but not the least confusion or disturbance happened.

Soon after Mr. Miller's matter was determined, Mr. R. Tompson, printer of the Gazetteer, was brought into the Mansion House in custody by one John Cook, who charged him with being one of the persons named in the King's proclamation. Mr. Morris also attended upon this occasion, as counsel for Mr. Tompson; and has effectually overturned, by his argument, the King's proclamation, as he had before done the Speaker's warrant. The Alderman adjudged the proclamation entirely illegal. Accordingly Mr. Tompson was immediately discharged. However Mr. Alderman Oliver granted the man a certificate, in order to obtain the reward, if it would be paid, Mr. Morris said he had no doubt of that, "For the King was too much of a Gentleman not to keep his word."

The affair of Mr. Wheble will most assuredly produce very spirited, if not very dangerous, consequences; as at the same time that the House are resolved to vindicate their privileges, the people seem determined to bring their liberties to the severest test.

The lovers of their country sincerely lament the passing of some late resolutions, as they must be attended with a disagreeable consequence. Should they have effect, farewell to the liberty of the press! Should they, on the contrary, be found illegal, as it is generally believed they are, the importance of a certain Assembly is at an end.

This day a Privy Council was summoned in order to determine upon the measures which are to be taken, in consequence of the spirited conduct of the Lord Mayor and Magistrates of London.

Orders are given for the immediate coinage of 10,000l. in silver, to be ready for delivery the first of June.

March 20. Soon after the Lord Mayor entered the House of Commons yesterday he desired that the business on which he was summoned might be brought on, as he was very ill, and wished to retire. The Speaker then offered him the use of his room. His Lordship asked if there was a bed in it; and being answered in the negative, said it would then be of little service to him, as he was too ill to sit up. The business at the Mansion House on Friday being then taken into consideration, his Lordship, in his place, avowed the part he had taken; asserted that what he had done was agreeable to his oath, and the charters of the city of London; and that he would act in the same manner, on any future similar occasion. Mr. Alderman Oliver also spoke in defence of the rights and privileges of the citizens of London. A motion was then made to adjourn the farther consideration of this affair until that day fortnight, which was carried in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Sir Joseph Mawbey, for Mr. Wilkes to attend the House, which was agreed to.

The Lord Mayor, when he went to the House of Commons yesterday, was accompanied by a vast concourse of people. The number increased considerably the nearer he approached to Westminster. About Exeter Exchange, in the Strand, they began their acclamations, which did not cease until he had got into the House of Commons, for in the very lobby, as he came through, and even when the door of the House of Commons was set open for him, there was not a voice or hand among some hundreds of persons, of genteel appearance, that was not employed to demonstrate their approbation of his conduct; in consequence of which immediate orders were given to clear the lobby, and every person was turned out.

When the Lord Mayor left the House, the populace, to shew their regard to that patriotic Magistrate, took his Lordship's horses from his coach, and drew him themselves in triumph to the Mansion House, amidst the loud and incessant acclamations of his applauding fellow citizens.

March 21. At eight o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Wilkes received a summons to attend the House of Commons yesterday; but considering that it would be absurd in him to submit to an authority which he had so often denied in the case of others, he has sent to the Speaker a letter signifying his determined resolution to resist, *even unto death*, any power not founded on the laws of his country.

Last night the printer of a morning paper was discharged from his confinement in Newgate, by order of an august Assembly.

March 22. Mr. Wilkes, on Tuesday, having been served with an order to attend the House of Commons on Wednesday, wrote the following letter to Sir Fletcher Norton.

"SIR, *London, March* 20, 1771.

"I this morning received an order commanding my attendance this day in the House of Commons. I observe that no notice was taken of me in your order as a member of the House, and that I am not required to attend in my place. Both these circumstances, according to the settled form, ought to have been mentioned in my case, and I hold them absolutely indispensable. In the name of the freeholders of Middlesex, I again demand my seat in Parliament; having the honour to be freely chosen, by a very great majority, one of the Representatives of the said county. I am ready to take the oaths prescribed by law, and to give in my qualification as Knight of the Shire. When I have been admitted to my seat I will immediately give the House the most exact detail, which will necessarily comprehend a full justification of my conduct relative to the late illegal proclamation, equally injurious to the honour of the Crown and the rights of the subject, and likewise the whole business of the printers. I have acted entirely from a sense of duty to this great city, whose franchises I am sworn to maintain; and to my country, whose noble constitution I reverence; and whole liberties, at the price of my blood, to the last moment of my life, I will defend and support.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
JOHN WILKES."

It is beyond a doubt that the *obstinacy* of the printers (as the Ministry term the noble stand made by the printers in defence of the liberty of the subject, and the law of the land) has gravelled the government beyond any incident since the commencement of the glorious reign of George the Third.

March 26. The House of Commons had divided twice, and remained sitting when this paper went to press. According to their late custom, no strangers were admitted into the galleries; and to keep their debates still more secret, the lobby doors were shut to all but members. The numbers, on their second division, were, for adjournment, 214 noes, 97 ayes. By what could be learnt from such Members as came out, it appeared to be the intended resolution of the House to commit both the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver to the Tower; but as those honourable friends who favour this paper with parliamentary intelligence did not divide with the majority, or come at all not of the House, we must defer a farther and more full account of this important matter till to-morrow's paper. At one o'clock the House was dividing, for the third time. The Lord Mayor desired to withdraw at half after ten, on account of his illness.

It is thought that both Houses of Parliament will adjourn on Thursday next until Tuesday the 8th of April.

Yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a motion was made in the Lower Assembly whether the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, in his late conduct to one of the messengers of their House, had not been guilty of a breach of privilege. Sir George Saville immediately moved for the previous question, and declared that if the first motion was carried, he, and he hoped every independent Gentleman, would immediately quit the House; upon which a long debate ensued.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, went through the city to the House of Commons, in consequence of an order of the House to attend this day in their places. The Lord Mayor was attended in his coach by his chaplain (Mr. Evans) and Mr. George Bellas. They were accompanied by the Aldermen Stephenson, Turner, Kirkman, and the several Common Council that were ordered of the committee, and were met at the House by Alderman Sir Charles Asgill. When they arrived there, the Lord Mayor, his chaplain, the Aldermen, and Common Council, were ordered into the House. They were accompanied thither by a prodigious concourse of people, among whom was a great number of Gentlemen, merchants, and reputable tradesmen, many of whom went in their carriages.

Two o'clock. The printer has just received intelligence that Alderman Oliver is committed to the Tower; and that the farther consideration of the Lord Mayor's affair, which the House terms a high misdemeanor, is to be debated tomorrow, and that the House still continues sitting.

How wretched must have been the conduct of the Ministry in regard to the affair of the printers, when it is universally condemned by friends and enemies! Nay, their loudest abettors in the House, it is well known, condemn them out of it.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 9.

By Capt Barron, who left London the 27th of March, we are informed that the Lord Mayor had been committed to the Tower: That the merchants of London, by subscription, had offered to bail him for five millions; and, on its being refused, they came to a resolution of drawing on the bank for the whole sum: That the populace had intirely demolished Lord North's coach, and cut off the tails and ears of his coach horses.

Last Monday the following criminals received sentence. Richard Sowerbutts, and Charles Jackson, for felony, condemned. Henry Collier, from Surry, for Murder, and Peter Brown, from Dinwiddie, for felony, burnt in the hand, and twelve months imprisonment.

The Randolph, Walker, Molly Barron, Savannah La Mar, Tomlinson, Betsy, Danby, from London; and the Howman, Stevenson, from Glasgow, are arrived in James river. The Brothers, Emms, and the Cæsar, Wood, from Bristol, in York river.

To the Reverend the CLERGY of VIRGINIA.

Reverend Brethren,

I LATELY took the liberty, as would appear from the public papers, of requesting a full meeting of the Clergy as upon this day; but as I have been made to understand that notification was not taken in the sense I designed it should have been, and therefore has not produced the effect intended, I find myself obliged to repeat my solicitation for that purpose.

I therefore now propose, and request of you, that a convention of the Clergy may be held on the 4th of the next month, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the college of *William* and *Mary*. And that the express intention of applying to you for this convention may not possibly be misapprehended by any persons whatsoever, I have judged it proper here to mention that the subject I shall then recommend to your most serious consideration and attention will be one that must appear of the highest importance, namely, the expediency of an application to proper authority for an *American* episcopate. I beg leave to add my most earnest hopes and wishes that we may all then meet well disposed to embrace such sentiments, and enter upon such resolutions, as shall be most becoming ourselves, and at the same time give no just occasion of dissatisfaction or uneasiness to the candid, the dispassionate, and unprejudiced part of the laity. I am, with true regard,

William & Mary college, } Your affectionate brother.
May 4, 1771. } The COMMISSARY.

THE Treasurer, trustees, and subscribers to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Clergymen, met on the 4th instant, according to appointment, and made collections at the church on the day following, from whence they derive the sum of sixty-one pounds nine shillings, which they cannot reflect upon without a deep sense of the obligation they are under to the bountiful contributors. The sum ordered before the meeting broke up, on the 6th, to be distributed among six widows, and several orphans, is sixty pounds fifteen shillings. The officers appointed are the Reverend *John Camm*, Treasurer; the Reverend *Robert Barrett*, *Thomas Price*, *Alexander Cruden*, *Samuel King*, *William Dunlap*, and *Price Davis*, trustees; *Matthew Maury*, preacher in the forenoon, and *William Bland*, preacher in the afternoon.

By order,
JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A

SERMON,

PREACHED AT
WILLIAMSBURG, MAY V. 1771,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
A FUND,
TO SUPPORT THE
POOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
OF
CLERGYMEN in VIRGINIA.

By S. HENLEY,
PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY,
IN WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

WILLIAMSBURG:
Printed by W. RIND, and SOLD by him, and McK. PURDIE and DIXON, for the CHARITY.
PRICE 2s. 6d.

CHARLES CITY, *April* 30, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

A SINGLE decked schooner, about 75 tons burthen, has made but one short voyage, is well fitted, and said to be one of the fastest sailors in *America*. Materials are prepared for laying another deck on her, which will make her a compleat vessel for the *West-Indies*; the expence of doing it will not be great. For terms apply to BEN. HARRISON.

To be SOLD, for the benefit of the insurers, at Fredericksburg, *the* 16th *instant,*

A PARCEL of damaged oznabrigs and brown rolls, imported in the *Liberty*, Captain *Walker*.
JOHN GLASSELL.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

By the Honourable WILLIAM NELSON, *Esq; President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this Dominion;*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY stands prorogued to the third *Thursday* in this month, and I find no urgent occasion for the said Assembly's meeting at that time; I have, therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, by this proclamation, in his Majesty's name, further to prorogue the said Assembly to the third *Thursday* in *October* next.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, *this first day of* May, 1771, *and in the eleventh year of his Majesty's reign.*

WILLIAM NELSON.

GOD save the KING.

ESSEX, *May* 7, 1771.

ALL persons who have any demands against the eſtate of *Robert Sp. Coleman*, deceaſed, are deſired, for the laſt time, to make them known to me immediately, that I may know what of his debts remain unpaid, and act accordingly.

ANDREW CRAUFORD, Executor.

To the PUBLIC.

A CLERGYMAN of character, of the church of *England*, addreſſes himſelf to the churches of all his Majeſty's plantations, that if they want a ſober young man for their Miniſter, on trial, on reaſonable terms: Or, he propoſes to teach young Gentlemen and Ladies *French*, *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Engliſh*, book-keeping by double entry, algebra, geometry, meaſuring, ſurveying, mechanics, fortification, gunnery, navigation, and the uſe of the globes and maps, after a natural, eaſy, and conciſe method, without burthen to the memory. Any perſon or perſons who chuſe to engage him for any of the above purpoſes are deſired to ſend their letters poſt paid, and directed to the Rev. W. S. to be left to the care of Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Rector of *Cople* pariſh, in *Weſtmoreland*, *Potomack*, *Virginia*, will receive proper anſwers as ſoon as poſſible.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, in the town of* Alexandria, *on the third* Monday *in* May, *if fair, if not, the next fair day,*

A CONVENIENT LOT in the ſaid town, whereon is a brick dwelling houſe 32 feet by 20, three rooms with fireplaces below, and two rooms with one fireplace above, and a cellar the ſize of the houſe; a framed kitchen 20 feet by 16, a framed meat houſe 12 feet ſquare, and a ſtable 16 feet by 12. All the buildings are new, and completely finiſhed.

This lot was conveyed to me ſome time ſince by *Francis Dade*, Eſq; attorney at law, and is to be ſold to diſcharge certain debts of his for which I became ſecurity, and am now obliged to pay. JOHN ALEXANDER, jun.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the ſheriff of *Frederick* county, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *William Greenfield*, beſt at law to *John Greenfield*, deceaſed, and *Angus M'Donald* and *Alexander White*, executors, &c. of the ſaid *John Greenfield*, deceaſed, to appear before our Juſtices of our ſaid county court in chancery, on the firſt *Tueſday* in *March* next, at the court-houſe of the ſaid county, to anſwer a bill in chancery exhibited againſt them by the Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax*. And this they ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 200l. And have then there this writ. Witneſs *James Keith*, clerk of our ſaid court, at the court-houſe, this 4th day of *February*, in the 11th year of our reign.

JAMES KEITH, *c.*

FOR SALE,

ONE moiety or the whole of my GRIST and SAW MILLS near *Cabin Point*, in *Surry* county, with 3 pair of mill ſtones, and 2 ſaws, which are well accuſtomed, and very profitable, and with an additional expence of 200l. may be made much more ſo. Theſe mills are well ſituated on *Chipoake* creek, on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, about midway of the river, in a growing neighbourhood, and on good navigation, has a never failing ſtream of water, where merchant mills may be erected to the greateſt advantage, with leſs expence than uſually attends the building ſuch mills, and may be ſo built that there would be 10 or 12 feet of water near the mill-houſe at common tides. Alſo about 400 acres and ſome odd acres of land, adjoining the mills and ſettlements commonly called the Town, with many improvements and conveniencies thereon, to be ſold in ſmall quantities or in lots. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber. Alſo 245 acres of land on the *Outer Dam* ſwamp, about 6 miles from *Cabin Point*, has both high and low grounds, and ſome buildings thereon, a valuable young orchard, and about 30 acres of land incloſed with a good fence. Likewiſe 230 acres of well timbered land about 8 miles from *Cabin Point*, but no buildings thereon. Long credit to be given for the two laſt mentioned tracts of land.

JOHN COCKE.

FAIRFAX county, *April* 25, 1771.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.

WILLIAM HALY.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the ſheriff of *Auguſta* county, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *Jamal Cotton* to appear before our Juſtices of our ſaid county court in chancery, at the court-houſe of the ſaid county, on the third *Tueſday* in next month, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him by *Felix Gilbert*, Gentleman. And this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 200l. And have then there this writ. Witneſs *John Madiſon*, clerk of our ſaid court, this 23d day of *March*, in the 11th year of our reign.

FREDERICKSBURG, *April* 10, 1771.

To be SOLD, *at* Fredericksburg, *on* Thurſday *the* 20*th of* June, *being* Spotſylvania *court day*,

THE dwelling-houſe now poſſeſſed by me, with the timber yard adjoining, whereon is erected a kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, and every conveniency neceſſary for a family; it is ſituated on the main ſtreet in *Fredericksburg*, and may be eaſily converted into a ſtore-houſe. Credit will be given till the *October* General Court for one half the money, and until *April* General Court for the other half. THOMAS MILLER.

IF *William Roughſage*, late of *Preſcot*, in the county of *Lancaſter* (who was imported as a tranſport in the *Swaile*, Capt. *John Metcalfe*, in the year 1763, and bound to Mr. *Burch*, of *Wicomico*, near *Pile's* warehouſe, in *Charles* county, *Maryland*) be living, he may hear of ſomething to his advantage by applying to me in *Williamſburg*; or whoever can give any intelligence of him, ſo that a certificate may be had of his being alive, or dead, ſhall be rewarded, by applying to

JACOB ALLAN.

TAKEN up, about 3 miles above *King William* court-houſe, a bay horſe, about 4 feet and a half high, 6 or 7 years old, branded C, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and his tail bobbed. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

THOMAS ELLETT.

To be SOLD, at Fredericksburg, *on* Monday *the* 20*th day of* May *next, being fair day,*

ABOUT FIFTY CHOICE

SLAVES,

Uſed to cropping and farming. Twelve months credit will be allowed on bond with ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date; and 5 *per cent.* diſcount for ready money.

I have alſo ſome other ſlaves to diſpoſe of at private ſale, among whom are two houſe carpenters and coopers, a ſhip carpenter and caulker, three watermen (one of whom has gone ſkipper of a ſloop for ſome years paſt, and is well acquainted with the bay and moſt of the rivers in *Virginia* and *Maryland*) with a few houſe ſervants.

I will likewiſe ſell the plantation whereon I now live, in *King George* county, oppoſite to *Fredericksburg* (with or without the ferry) with another valuable plantation at the *Great Marſh*, in *Fauquier* county. Both of them are laid down in farm; and may be had with or without the ſlaves, ſtocks, and corn thereon. Credit, if required, will be extended to one, two, or three years, to ſuit the purchaſer. JAMES HUNTER.

BRUNSWICK county, *March* 15, 1771.

The noted ENGLISH *horſe*

JANUS,

STANDS at my ſtable this ſeaſon (which will expire on the 15th of *Auguſt*) in order for covering, at four pounds the ſeaſon of a mare, or twenty ſix ſhillings the leap: The money will be expected when the mares are taken away. Good paſturage gratis; and all poſſible care taken of mares left in my charge, but will not be anſwerable for any that may get away, THOMAS PERSON.

Annapolis, Maryland, March 27, 1771.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a convict ſervant man named *Richard Crouch*, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox, is ſomething low in his ſpeech; had on and took with him, a brown ſuit of cloaths, a light coloured friſe coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, 2 pair of black worſted ones, 5 or 6 pair of cotton ſtockings, 4 pair of ſhoes, with other things unknown. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive TWO PISTOLES, and all reaſonable charges paid by

ANNE MIDDLETON.

N. B. I ſuppoſe he is gone towards *North Carolina*, as he is convicted for life.

STRAYED or ſtolen, about 12 days ago, a large ſorrel horſe, with a blaze in his face, holds his head remarkably high when rid, his feet are all white, and is ſuppoſed to be rid off by a mulatto fellow. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward. JOSHUA KENDALL.

CAME to my plantation, laſt fall, a black mare colt, about a year old, with three white feet, and ſome white in her face, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. H. NAPIER.

TAKEN up in *Albemarle*, a dark coloured cow, marked with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and nick in the left. Alſo a darkiſh coloured ſteer, about 2 years old, unmarked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. GEORGE THOMPSON.

TAKEN up in *Louiſa*, in *December* laſt, a black mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, paces ſlow, has a few white hairs in her forehead, and not branded perceivably. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 12s. 6d.

SAMUEL BUNCH.

By order of the GENERAL COURT, *to raiſe my ſiſters fortunes, will be expoſed for ſale, in* Culpeper *county, at the court-houſe, to the higheſt bidder,*

A LARGE quantity of LAND, laid off in LOTS of 150 and 200 acres. The ſale to begin on *Monday* the 27th of *May* next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue till all is ſold. Two thirds of the money to be paid on the 10th day of *October*, and the other third on the 10th day of *April* following, the purchaſers giving bond and approved ſecurity to

ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, purſuant to an act of Aſſembly, on Wedneſday *the* 15*th of May next,*

TWO thouſand eight hundred acres of land, being the upper part of a tract belonging to *Armiſtead Lightfoot*, Eſq; in *Brunſwick* county. It will be laid off into lots, to make it convenient to the purchaſers. Any perſon inclined to buy, may be ſhewn it, by applying to *Thomas Gholſon*, who lives on it. Credit will be given till the firſt of *November* next, upon giving bond and ſecurity to

LEWIS BURWELL,
JAMES BURWELL,
THOMAS M. RANDOLPH,
JOHN WOODSON.
} Truſtees.

General Poſt Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

HIS Majeſty's POST MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a 5th PACKET-BOAT to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New-York*, Notice is hereby given, that the MAIL, for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt Office in *New-York*, at 12 of the Clock at Night, on the 1ſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, SECRETARY.

For SALE,

TWENTY thouſand acres of LAND in the counties of *Frederick* and *Hampſhire*, which was advertiſed ſome years ago in this colony, and the neighbouring provinces, and its ſituation and qualities then deſcribed; therefore think it needleſs to repeat them now. It will be ſold very cheap, and reaſonable time of payment will be allowed the purchaſer, or Purchaſers, for one half of the purchaſe money, who may be ſhown the premiſes by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Winchester*. BRYAN BRUIN.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *March* 1, 1771.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Smith's* laſt *Chriſtmas*, a dark bay mare, about 14 hands and an inch high, with foal, and about 12 years old; I ſuppoſe ſhe may make to *Ruſh's* ferry, where ſhe has often croſſed to *Middleſex*. Whoever will deliver her to me, at *Indian* creek, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward. JOHN SMITH.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the ſheriff of *Dunmore* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *Thomas Patterſon*, brother and heir of *John Patterſon*, late of *Leeſburg*, in the ſaid county, merchant, deceaſed, to appear before the Juſtices of our ſaid county court, at the court-houſe thereof, on the 2d Monday in *December* next, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him and *Fleming Patterſon*, of *Leeſburg*, merchant, by *Henry M'Call* of *Alexandria*, merchant, *William Craufurd*, jun. and company, merchants, *William Craufurd*, *Thomas Dunmore*, and company of *Great-Britain*, merchants. And this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *Charles Binns*, clerk of our ſaid court, at the 5th day of *November*, in the 11th year of our reign.

6 m CHARLES

FREDERICK, *July* 2, 17

THE ſubſcriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purpoſes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of *September* next, and to continue the ſame until *July* following, at his houſe, ſix miles from *Winchester*: The ſituation is healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient is TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himſelf that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated ſucceſs in inoculating in this country, will render any account of his being regularly qualified unneceſſary. To theſe he chuſes to appeal, rather than ſpeak confidently of himſelf.

Patients may depend upon every neceſſary accommodation; likewiſe the greateſt care and tenderneſs; and muſt not be under any apprehenſion of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD,

Maryland, Auguſt 15, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public information that he begins to inoculate on the 5th of *September*, and continues till the laſt of *June* 1771, at his houſe which ſtands about half a mile from *Baltimore Town*, on a healthy ſituation, with a very agreeable proſpect. The price (as before) TWO PISTOLES, and twenty-five ſhillings *per* week for board. The ſickneſs is really trifling, and the confinement none. They may ſafely return to their homes in 21 days. Thoſe that chooſe to come, are requeſted not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice, that neceſſary care may be taken to prevent their being diſappointed. NEGROES will be inſured at five *per cent.* The ſubſcriber declares he has inoculated upwards of *eight thouſand*, and has loſt but *ſeventeen*, and they died more from obſtinacy and a too great indulgence than from the ſmall-pox. HENRY STEVENSON.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by the printer hereof,

The LAWS *of the laſt* SESSION *of* ASSEMBLY.

THERE is now in *King William* county gaol a Negro fellow, who ſays his name is DAVID, taken up as a runaway, and carried before Mr. *Roger Gregory*, one of the Juſtices of the ſaid county, and he refuſing to tell his maſter's name, was, by him, committed; but ſince his commitment, he ſays he belongs to one Mr. *Watſon*, who bought a place in *Glouceſter* county of Mr. *Warner Waſhington*. The owner may have him, on proving his property, paying the expence of taking up and priſon charges, together with the expence of this advertiſement, by applying to JOHN QUARLES, gaoler.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 19th of *March*, a mulatto fellow named PETER; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, and about 25 years old. The ſaid ſlave run away once before, and was out upwards of a twelvemonth, he was brought home the 14th, on which day I branded him S on one cheek, and B on the other, though very probably he will endeavour to take them out, or deface them. I likewiſe had his hair cut off, which is long, when grown out, and very black. His greateſt reſort, during the time he was out before, was *Peterſburg*, *Cheſterfield*, *Prince George*, and as far as *Roanoke*, near *Muſh Iſland*, and *James* river, paſſing as a free man, and working on board of veſſels: I therefore hereby forewarn all maſters of veſſels, and others, from entertaining him, or carrying him out of the country. The ſaid ſlave was raiſed in the upper part of *Prince George*, by one Mr. *Chambliſs*, of whom I bought him about 6 years ago. He has a brother belonging to Mr. *Dunlop*, near *Cabin Point*, who I ſuſpect harbour him; he has alſo ſeveral brothers and ſiſters in *North Carolina*. Whoever conveys him to me in *Amelia*, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, if taken an hundred miles from home, and in proportion for a leſs diſtance, including what the law allows. SAMUEL SHERWIN.

N. B. As *Peter* had not one article of the dreſs he went off in before, when he came home, I think it needleſs to deſcribe that particular.

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